(b) and (c) The Board of Directors of HFC considered the matter in their meeting held on 9.2.1992 and unanimously resolved that in view of the critical financial position of the . Company; attempt should be mad$_c$ io find alternative employment for the staff working in FP&ARD; failing alternative employment within six months, the employees may be retired/discharged/ retrenched in accordance with the rules. By that time, the C°mpany bad not been referred to the BIFR. However, no staff was retrenched. The matter was again considered by the Board in March, 1993, and the Board took note of the fact that the Company management had s;;nt $_a$ detailed note to the Government bringing out the difficultiees jn continuing with the FP&ARD without any grant from the Government/external funding agencies. The Board, however, directed that the management may continue using the existing staff of FP&ARD and Incur minimum possible expenditure •ill the decision of the Government was conveyed to the Company.

***Hate* of Natural Gas to Prodrce Urea**

2290. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MANN: Will the Minister of CHEMI CALS AND FERTILIZERS be> pleased to state:

(a) the rate at which natural gas is made available to fertilizer plants for preparing urea;

•*b)* th$_e$ cost of urea-production; and

(c) what is the conversion cost of urea in other countries of the world, and details of the cost of each component of urea separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INTHE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (al At pesent. the price of natural gas supplied to ferlilizer plants at landfall point is Rs. 1750.00 per thousand cubic metres, excluding rovaltv. sales tax and transport charges. For gas supplied on HUT pipeline, trans-port charges *(S*> 'Rs-. 850.00 per thausand cubic metres are payable in eddition. The price of gas in the North East region is Rs. 1000/- per thousand cubic metres. A discount upto a maximum cf Rs. 400/- per thousand cubic metres is also available in the North East on a case-basis.

(b) The cost of production of urea by indigenous manufacturers varies from unit to unit depending upon the installed capacity, technology and feedstock used, as also the vintage of the unit. However, the current weighted average retention price (i.e. cost of production plus reasonable return on networth as determined by the Government for each unit) of urea is about Rs. 4900/- per tonne.

'c1 The details of cost of production of urea jn other countries is not available as the foreign suppliers do not normally divulge these facts.

Impact of Decentralisation of imports & Decontrol of Fertilizers on Fertilizer Industry

2291. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIH-LA; Will the Minister $_0$f CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

ta) whether Government have made any critical analysis of the impact on the production and consumption scenario of fertilizers and overall setback tr} the fertilizer industry with the hike in the prices followed by decentralisation of imports besides decontrol of phospha-tic and potassic fertilizers;

(bl if so, the details thereof; and

fc) what measures are contemptable "by Government to resolve the problems of the fertilizer industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INTHE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTTLIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO); (a) to (c1 Decontrol of p^{r}ices of phosohatic and potassic fertilizers led to increase in their prices *ra the* open market, resulting in lower off-fake. Lower off-take, couped wjtTt

cheaper decanalised imports of DAP, created difficulties £or the indigenous manufacturers,

Some of the steps taken to cushion the impact of increase in prices of these fertilizers on farmers and to enable the , domestic manufacturers to reduce the . cost of production so as to compete with cheaper imports are as under:—

. u) Custom-; duty has been abolished on import of capital goods required for setting up new fertilizer plants and also for renovation/modernisation of the existing plants;

(ii) Customs duty has been abolished on import of phosphoric acid a raw material for manufactr^e of phosphatic fertilizers;

(iii) A scheme for refund of customs duty Paid on capital goods and 3 per cent concession in the interest on term loans, in respect of plants commissioned on or after 1.1.1991, has been sanctioned:

(iv) Railway freight has been reduced on movement of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers and their raw materials; and

(v) The special concession of Rs. 1000/- FMT on DAP and proportionate concession on other complex fertilizers including SSP, has been restricted to indigenous production during the current year, on last year's pattern, to enable the industry to compete with cheaper imports, A concession of Rs. 1000.'- FMT is also being given on imported MOP.

Seminar on bulk drug Industry

2292. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR B1R-1.A; WiH the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be p's?.sed to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 324 given in the Rajya Sabha 0n the 28th July. 1994 and state:

(a) whether a semination "Bulk drug industry-Emerging Global challenges was held at new Delhi in the month *i» June;

ib) if so, the details of the participants in the seminar;

(c) the outcome of the discussions held in the seminar;

(d) whether Government wiU have any price check, on drugs in the policy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INTHE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND> FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO); (a) to (c) The Bulk Drug Manufacturers' Association organised a seminar on "Bulk drug Industiy-Emerging Global Challenges" on the 6th June, 94 at New Delhi which was. attended by the representatives of the drug industry. Representatives of the Government ere also invitee to the seminar. Various aspects elating to the future growth and development of the bulk drug industry were discussed in the Seminar,

\d) to (e) The modifications needei in the existing Drug Policy related to various aspects of pharmaceutical industry, including pricing aspect, form part of the Review of the Drug Policy, 1986.

आयातित उर्वरक की तुलना में देश में उत्पादित उर्वरक की लागत

2295 श्री कनक मोहन सिंह सिंह मंगरोला : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान देश में उर्वरक के कुल उत्पादन और खपत का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान उर्वरक का कितना आयात किया गया और इस पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय की गई;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि आयातित उर्वरक के दामों की तुलना में देश में उत्पादित उर्वरक काफी मंहगा पड़ता है ।

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) सरकार लागत के इस अन्तर को कम करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने का विचार रखती है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एबुआर्दो फेलेरियो) : (क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान उर्वरकों के राज्य-वार उत्पादन और खपत संलग्न विवरण–I में दिए गए हैं । **(मेज पर रखिए)**

(ख) वर्ष 1992–93 और 1993–94 के दौरान आयातित उर्वरकों की मात्रा और सरकारी खाते में उर्वरक आयात पर विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय संलग्न विवरण–II में दिए गए हैं। **(मेज पर रखिए)**

(ग) से (ङ) देश में यूरिया की भारित औसत उत्पादन लागत इस समय आयातित यूरिया की अवतरण लागत की तुलना में कम है। फास्फेटिक उर्वरकों के मामले में आयातित कच्चे माल पर अत्याधिक निर्भरता, जिनके मूल्य तैयार उत्पादों के मूल्यों के साथ घटते बढ़ते नहीं , भारत में दीर्घावधिक ऋणों पर उच्च ब्याज दरों आदि के कारण स्वदेशी उत्पादन लागत उच्चतर है । फास्फेटिक और कम्प्लेक्स श्रेणी के उर्वरकों की उत्पादन लागत को कम करने के लिए सरकार ने गत दो वर्षों में निम्नलिखित उपाय किये हैं :–

(i) फास्फेरिक एसिड (फास्फेटिक उर्वरकों के लिए कच्चा माल) और नये उर्वरक संयंत्र स्थापित करने तथा वर्तमान संयंत्रों के नवीकरण आधुनिकीकरण के लिए अपेक्षित पूंजीगत मालों के आयात पर सीमा शुल्क समाप्त कर दिया गया है;

(ii) 1–1–1991 अथवा उसके बाद आरम्भण किए गए संयंत्रों के सम्बन्ध में पूंजीगत माल पर दी गयी सीमा शुल्क की वापसी तथा आवधिक ऋणों पर ब्याज में 3% की रियायत की स्वीकृति के लिए एक योजना मंजूर की गई है;

(iii) फास्फेटिक और पोटाशिक उर्वरकों और उनके कच्चे मालों के संचलन पर रेलवे भाड़े में कमी की गयी है; और

(iv) स्वदेशी डाई अमोनियम फास्फेट की बिक्री पर 1000/– रु० प्रति टन की विशेष रियायत और अन्य कम्प्लेक्स उर्वरकों और सिंगल सुपर फास्फेट पर आनुपातिक रियायत प्रदान की गई है।

विवरण–1

(000 टन)

क्रम सं.	राज्य	उर्वरक उत्पादन (एन+पी) 1992–93	उर्वरक उत्पादन (एन+पी) 1993–94	उर्वरक खपत (एन+पी+के) 1992–93	उर्वरक खपत (एन+पी+के) 1993–94
	दक्षिणी क्षेत्र :				
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	645.6	693.3	1514.1	1601.9
2.	कर्नाटक	154.1	131.1	780.2	800.8
3.	केरल	381.5	378.0	203.0	192.5
4.	पाण्डीचेरी	0.0	0.0	16.5	18.5
5.	तमिलनाडु	971.2	702.3	799.5	873.5
6.	अण्डमान और निकोबार	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.9
	योग :	2152.4	1901.7	3313.9	3488.1

1	2	3	4	5	6
	पश्चिमी क्षेत्र :				
7	गुजरात	2411.9	2345.6	716.6	691.8
8.	मध्य प्रदेश	437.7	446.6	793.0	757.6
9.	महाराष्ट्र	1121.3	1038.2	1132.0	1242.0
10.	राजस्थान	204.7	276.7	490.5	526.1
11.	गोवा	330.2	265.3	6.9	5.8
12.	दमन और दीव	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
13.	दादर और नागर हवेली	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2–
	योग :	4505.8	4372.4	3140.5	3224.7–
	उत्तरी क्षेत्र :				
14.	हरियाणा	217.4	252.8	608.6	715.4
15.	पंजाब	493.7	505.9	1199.4	1251.2
16.	उत्तर प्रदेश	1405.6	1324.2	2179.7	2376.4
17.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.0	0.0	30.6	28.3
18.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	0.0	0.0	44.4	60.2
19.	दिल्ली	0.0	0.0	12.4	16.0
20.	चण्डीगढ़	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3
	योग :	2116.7	2082.9	4075.7	4447.7
	पूर्वी क्षेत्र :				
21.	बिहार	222.9	149.9	595.8	594.4
22.	उड़ीसा	436.1	365.7	203.0	223.9
23.	पश्चिमी बंगाल	165.7	86.6	731.3	743.0
	योग :	824.7	602.2	1530.0	1561.4
	पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र :				
24.	आसाम	137.0	87.5	26.5	29.5
25.	त्रिपुरा	0.0	0.0	8.9	10.0
26.	मणिपुर	0.0	0.0	9.2	9.6
27.	मेघालय	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.4
28.	नागालैण्ड	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.1

29. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6
30. सिक्किम	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1
31. मिजोरम	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2
32. टी. बोर्ड (एन.ई.)	0.0	0.0	43.4	54.5
जोड़ :	137.0	87.5	94.6	110.8
अखिल भारत	9736.6	9046.7	12154.5	12832.7

विवरण–II

वर्ष	उर्वरक आयात (नाइट्रस न्यूट्रिएन्ट)		सरकारी खाते में उर्वरक आयात		सरकारी खाते के आयातों पर लागत एवं भाड़ा मूल्य (मिलियन अमरीकी डालर)	
	एन पी के		एन पी के			
(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)	
1992-93	11.56	7.38	10.82	11.37	6.89	10.82	713
1993-94	15.88	7.22	8.57	13.06	7.22	4.31	358

Effect of new drag policy and trips agreement 0l* drug prices

2294. SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL:
SHRI RAJNI RAN UN SAHU:

WiH the Minister of *CHEMICALS* AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer io the answer to Unstarred Question 5 F1 J given in the Rajya Sabha on St! i May, 1994 and state;

(a) whether it is a fact t*[131]- Prices of all t*ie drugs introduced after March, 1990 would shoot up following the an nouncement of new drung policy;

(b) whether tie existing drugs pro duced ici the country would be price contro kd and new drugs introduced after March, 1990 and following TRIPS agreement would be outside price cont rol, if so, whether the Ministry has studied the effect of such decision on the domestic production and local industry; and

(c) what is the reaction of the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) The various issues related to prices of drugs and how fo keep the prices of important drugs at reasonable levels form a part of the Review of the Drug Policy^ which is at an advanced stage. After finalis ing (he modifications needed in the existing provisions relating to various aspects of the pharmaceutical industry, an announcement of the modifica'"ons in the existing Drug Policy would be made.